

campaigning as has won in Cleveland so often, he defeated Earhart and has taught a lesson to the men who sell out their principles which ought to last for a long while. It is now appreciated that there is a new and vital force at work. Ohio is to be regenerated. It may take some time, but it will win out finally in such a way that it will count. There are plenty of good people everywhere who will delight to come into a new and earnest Democratic party.

#### THE WAY OF THE REMORGANIZERS.

Bryan's Commoner (Dem.), May 22.—In their efforts to control the government, the representatives of the trusts and the syndicates appreciate the importance of "keeping everlastingly at it." In season and out of season, these people see to it that newspapers over whose business office they exercise control cultivate false impressions, misrepresent the policies of their opponents, and seek to create, in many instances, the notion that the whole country is aroused in support of the plans and the candidate having the favor of the representatives of special interests. In this work Republican organs and so-called Democratic newspapers controlled by the reorganizers work as a ruse shoulder to shoulder.

#### THE CAUSE OF BRIBERY.

Cole County (Mo.) Daily Democrat (Dem.), May 24.—Every bribe that has come to light, either in St. Louis or in Jefferson City, was offered to create, protect or perpetuate some monopoly. Did that ever occur to you? Don't forget it, please. Monopoly is the primary and producing cause of about all of the political corruption that exists in the United States or elsewhere. We must eradicate monopoly along with the boodlers.

#### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger (Dem.), May 8.—That capital and labor must stand or fall together, as Andrew Carnegie said in closing his inaugural address as president of the Iron and Steel Institute, of Great Britain, is a piece of wisdom for which one does not need million dollar libraries; for capital and labor are not only "Siamese twins," as he termed them in symbolic phrase, but they are in reality one.

## MISCELLANY

### SUCCESS.

For The Public.

And these succeeded? Who shall say, indeed,  
Of some, they fail; of others, they succeed?

Perhaps their aim was loftier than those  
Whom Victory's chaplet crowned at battle close.

Failure, indeed, is God's mark of the  
Truth—

His honors are for those who take in  
youth

The cross of some despised work, and  
move

Pierced with our arrows, to His endless  
Love.

How shall we judge him—he who nobly  
fails

At task before which weaker spirit quails;  
Fights and succumbs for Truth's sake—  
who shall guess

The splendid measure of his ill success?  
JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

## UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS TO JOHN BULL.

Printed from the Original MS.

Dear John: About this Russian massacre of the Jews—I see you are justly indignant, John, and a lookin' my way for help, but I don't see how I can do any good by talkin'. I'm a world power now, and no better than the other thieves; and I don't have the credit I used to have when I was the leadin' republic of the world, settin' a high example.

Suppose I should say to the Czar: "Nick, stop this killin' of Jews! My people don't like it!" What do you suppose Nicholas could say to me?

Why, he could say: "Sam, you hoary old villain, look at home! Where are the half million Filipinos you've destroyed? You are up to your elbows in blood yourself, and still a slayin', without compunction. Less than a hundred of my Jews have been killed, but you have killed and destroyed, your own men admit, 600,000 innocent Filipinos. What had they ever done to you? You talk to me of morality? Why, you perfidious old scoundrel, you fired on your own allies! Never was anything in history so low down before! Your nation ain't half civilized. And after firin' on your own allies, you took their country and ravished it with fire and sword, and did such deeds of murder and arson and worse that the President of your United States, for fear he won't be reelected, hides from the people the report of Gen. Miles of what was done.

"Your people don't like it? Don't like killin', don't they? I never heard them make any objection while they were at it themselves. Your church societies that talk of me have been very quiet before. My people killed Jews in a riot; yours killed Christians by the thousand in cold blood, and your churches never peeped. Your Daughters of the Revolution, now so merciful, where, oh, where were they when the Filipino women wailed? Go way back, Sam, where you belong, and sit down!"

And I vum, John, I'd feel like doin' it; I would so. Darn this modern Republican party, anyway. It's got me into lots of disgrace. It has lowered my ideals, ruined my reputation, destroyed my force of example and put an end to my power of doin' good by friendly suggestion. I vum I don't keer sometimes whether McKinley gets a monument or not.

UNCLE SAM.

P. S. Come over to the fair at St. Louis, John. They have the yellow

dog there that bit Corbin, and showed him what real war is.

U. S.

## THE MUNICIPALLY OWNED STREET RAILWAYS OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

The following statement by C. R. Bellamy, superintendent of the Liverpool street railway lines, is reprinted from the Detroit Tribune of April 20.

In 1897 a company was renting the tramway lines of Liverpool, which belonged to the municipality, under an expired lease of 17 years. The service was inadequate, the fares were high and there were loud complaints as to the conditions of labor of the employees. It was felt that mechanical should supersede horse traction, that the system should be largely extended and fares reduced. The company was not willing to make these changes and negotiations were opened, resulting in the purchasing of the stock and shares of the company at a price slightly in advance of the then market value, which was well above par. The total agreed sum was about \$2,800,000. At that time the system consisted of 68 miles of single track worked by 267 horse cars, which were carrying 38,000,000 of passengers over 6,000,000 car miles per annum, with a revenue of \$1,400,000.

It was at once arranged to scrap the entire undertaking and to adopt electric traction. Within three years after its acquirement, the whole of the 68 miles of track were reconstructed, together with 40 miles of additional new track, which were equipped with 400 regular cars. The total carrying capacity was quadrupled, the fares reduced by nearly one-half (the fare now being one penny, or two cents), the wages of the employees largely increased, their hours of labor reduced and all were supplied with uniform clothing.

It was a bold, forward movement and was considerably criticised, but the response of a grateful public to the facilities afforded made it at once evident that the success of the new scheme was assured.

The population of Liverpool is now 700,000, and 55 times that number were carried in the last year under the company's system, and 160 times under that of the municipality in 1902, at about half the old fares and with much greater speed and comfort.

Reviewing the position as between company and municipal control in the case of Liverpool, which may be taken as typical of the large British towns, it may be pointed out, first, that no

one is suffering by the change. The share and stockholders, directors and officials, were bought out on ample terms. The principal advantages may be summarized:

(1) The gain to the traveling public during last year amounted to \$1,500,000 as a result of lower fares. This is the first and principal form of profit to the community and is always entirely ignored by the anti-municipalists.

(2) The employes gained \$200,000, with free uniform clothing.

(3) Notwithstanding these important concessions, the gross profits amounted to nine and one-half per cent., after maintaining the rolling stock, permanent way and machinery in the highest state of efficiency. Six per cent. of this amount has gone to interest and sinking fund, two and one-half per cent. to a general reserve or depreciation fund, and the remainder, amounting to \$125,000, was transferred to the relief of the local taxes.

It must be admitted on this statement that the present generation is vastly benefited by the municipalization of the tramways, and it only remains to inquire what are the risks, if any, to posterity. The capital expenditure of the complete undertaking has been shown to be \$9,160,000. In addition to the building up of the sinking fund, which will extinguish the debt within 25 years, a renewal or depreciation fund of nearly \$400,000 has been set aside, equal to 12 per cent. of the capital, which will continue to grow, and there can be no question that the undertaking is worth \$5,000,000 above the capital value.

These facts afford ample evidence that the interests of posterity are more than amply provided for, and, I venture to think, establish the proposition that the municipalization of tramways in large towns can be carried out with perfect security and to the great and lasting advantage of the whole community.

#### THE ENEMIES AND THE FRIENDS OF THE WORKINGMAN.

A portion of a sermon delivered at the Vine Street Congregational church, Cincinnati, May 24, by the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow.

Job had his comforters, and the workingman has his counselors. From this gratuitous advice the latter has profited as little as the former.

One of the most erratic of these friends of the workingman is the district attorney of New York. Recently he said to an audience of laborers:

"Don't accept any wishy-washy stuff about the brotherhood of man, or economic forces, or inherent rights. Ever since man has been able to stand on his hind legs he has been striving for all he can get. If you are strong, you win; if you are not, you lose. Distrust all men who come to you with broad schemes for settling all social and economic questions permanently. Can any scheme be invented which will be a cure-all for evils to come? Not on your life."

If Mr. Jerome were to get up in the night for medicine for a sick child, he would probably make it a matter of conscience not to mistake carbolic acid for castor oil. This advice which he offers so jauntily to the workingman is sheer poison. No doubt the doctor means well. But if men were held responsible for the character of their thoughts as for their acts, we should say this advice of Mr. Jerome were a case of malpractice. This advice has not even the merit of the Derbyshire charm for sick cattle, which was used with the words: "If it does thee no good, it will do thee no harm."

A noble sentiment this: "Away with wishy-washy stuff about the brotherhood of man. Stand on your hind legs and grab all you can. Might is right."

That is atheism at work. That is the doctrine that there is no God, applied to the labor problem. Too many men are guilty of this practical atheism who would resent the charge of being atheists. Fortunately not all acknowledged atheists are so thorough-going as Mr. Jerome.

No doubt there is enough latent political power in the hands of the laborers in this nation to take everything in sight. If they saw fit to use the strength they have, they could make New York in 1903 what Paris was in 1793. In a single night they could tear down the republic and erect the commune. Labor is Samson. If he were so minded, he could, with one sweep of his right arm, brush away the pillars of state and bring down to ruin the good as well as the evil in our social structure.

What is to hinder the working people, when they learn their power, from playing tyrant? This is what we might expect, if they were to take the advice of Mr. Jerome—to stand on their hind legs and take

all they have the power to take. But this republic is secure, and popular institutions are safe, just because the average man is controlled by his conception of what is just and right. Although the majority of the votes are and always will be in the hands of the so-called laborers, we need have no fear as a nation, because, notwithstanding the admonition of Mr. Jerome, brute force is not likely to take the place of ethical ideals as the controlling principle of conduct.

Mr. Jerome affects fine scorn for the economic reformer. There is nothing in his words to suggest that there are skilled physicians, as well as quacks, among economic reformers, as among doctors of medicine. One might infer from his language that it would be more profitable for the workingman to read the reports of the latest prize fight, than to waste his time on such books as "Progress and Poverty," or Shearman's "Natural Taxation."

It is quite the fashion to condemn all plans for economic betterment, as though they were all offered as panaceas. Doubtless the reformer, in his enthusiasm, expects too much from his plan. Republican institutions have not saved the world, as some expected, but that does not prove anything for monarchy. Some abolitionists thought the labor question would be settled by the emancipation proclamation. Was slavery made right by the fact that they expected too much from abolition?

To-day there are men like William Lloyd Garrison, Tom L. Johnson, Bolton Hall and Clarence Darrow, and a host of earnest and thoughtful people, who tell us that we would do much to unshackle labor if we were to take the unlearned increment of land value for public purposes, and thereby relieve personal property and improvements upon land from the burden of taxation.

Then some fellow, says, with a swagger: "Another panacea. A cure-all. Will it work? Not on your life."

Suppose Mr. Jerome's baby has the colic. The doctor prescribes castor oil. Will Mr. Jerome scout the idea and insist that if his baby is strong, it will get well, and if it is not, it will die? Will he say to the doctor: "Can any scheme be invented which will be a cure-all for babies, for all evils to come?"

"I take no stock in your theories." This is a customary remark with